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Napoleon's downfall he might be "mediator between his vanquished country and the victorious foreign powers". That Moreau should have wanted revenge against Napoleon was but human. The Napoleon whom Moreau saw from America was dissociated from France and only a tyrant to be overthrown. M. Daudet believes Moreau to have been "a great patriot always, in whom a distant exile had so obscured the vision of duty that he believed it proper to fight under those foreign flags which Frenchmen, who had never left France, held to be the flags of enemies".

J. S. R.

*The Last Days of Papal Rome, 1850-1870.* By R. DE CESARE. Abridged with the assistance of the author and translated by HELEN ZIMMERN, with an introductory chapter by G. M. TREVELYAN. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1909. Pp. xxiii, 488.)

PERSONS who appraise a book's value by its foot-notes will be quite at sea with Dr. De Cesare's volume. For it has no references to sources and no bibliography. However, bibliographies can be made up, and there are historical periods about which printed authorities are very meagre or entirely lacking. The end of papal Rome was such a period. Pius IX. did not believe in newspapers; the machine, of which Cardinal Antonelli was head, which really ran the government, did not care to have published the papers concerning either its home or foreign secret transactions. The official documents which it gave to the press were about as close to reality as is an American campaign platform. In the absence, therefore, of the sort of material that one usually relies upon, we turn gratefully to Dr. De Cesare's memorabilia. There is not an item in his book for which he could not cite authority, but as many of his authorities gave their testimony to him orally, he naturally withholds their names. His own memory covers the second decade (1860-1870) of his chronicle.

Read with insight, this work is very significant. The last twenty years of Pius IX.'s temporal reign form a logical whole. Under Antonelli's lead in politics and that of the Jesuits in ecclesiastical polity, the Papacy adopted its attitude of unyielding antagonism to modern progress. In politics it was on the verge of declaring constitutional government heretical; in theology, it promulgated the doctrines of the Immaculate Conception and of Papal Infallibility and compiled the virulently obscurantist Syllabus; and in the mixed field of theology and politics it pressed the theory of the Temporal Power almost to the point of an article of faith. Dr. De Cesare tells of these matters with open-minded frankness. He is never polemical. His concern throughout is with social and personal facts, rather than with either political or theological theories.

The chapters in which he describes life in Rome in old days—the days of artists, foreigners, beggars, bad drainage, fevers, continual festivals, picturesque if somewhat senescent customs, loose morals—have particular charm. The historian proper will find also trustworthy information on taxes and economic conditions; on the censorship; on the French occupation of the capital and the Austrian occupation of the Legations; on the many efforts made, first by Cavour and afterwards by Ricasoli, to reach a peaceful solution of the Roman Question. Here, too, is an informal narrative of the Ecumenical Council; and among the topics described mention should be made of the account of the kidnapping of the Mortara boy. Nowhere else has that crucial case been treated so exhaustively as by Dr. De Cesare in his original Italian work; the translation, though much condensed, gives the truth in a nutshell.

In general, the translation, which measures less than a half of the original, has been made with an eye to the interests of English-speaking readers. Much that is local, much that is merely curious or antiquarian, has been omitted. The result is a remarkably readable book, and one which no student of papal methods and tendencies since 1850 can afford to pass by. The Italian contains also many reprints of fugitive or surreptitious pieces, with inedited letters, which, for lack of archival documents, may well be regarded as original sources. But the final value of the book as a contribution to history rests upon Dr. De Cesare's talent for collecting, absorbing, digesting, and then of setting forth clearly and honestly the testimony of witnesses of all parties. A reader familiar with the period will not be surprised to learn that Marquis Visconti-Venosta and the late Count Nigra were among his informers.

The translation has been made by Miss Helen Zimmern; and Mr. G. M. Trevelyan contributes in a short preface a statement of the Italian situation between 1850 and 1870.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

*The Birth of Modern Italy.* Posthumous Papers of JESSIE WHITE MARIO. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Epilogue, by the Duke LITTA-VISCONTI-ARESE. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1909. Pp. xxvii, 354.)

THE late Signora Mario, though an English woman, had the singular fortune to be the chosen biographer of several of the leaders of the Party of Action in the Risorgimento. She wrote lives of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Bertani, and Nicotera, and she edited, with biographical sketches, the writings of Cattaneo and of her husband, Alberto Mario. Although she was in no sense a detached or objective historian, she made her books indispensable to the student of that period, first by interspersing them with many letters and documents otherwise inac-